

THE REGISTER.



"Nullius in verba."—*no man into the words.*

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HENRY CLAY,

Subject to the decision of the American people.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN DAVIS, of Massachusetts.

A sound national currency, and no Exports; fair protection to American industry; one Term; honest, capable men for all offices, and no aid for any; retrenchment of expenditures, and reform of abuses in the public agents; a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together for the will of the people as expressed in the election of 1840. WE'VE SAID IT ONCE; WE SAY IT AGAIN.

Whig Bond-Paying Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEO. R. CLAYTON, of Lowndes.

FOR SEC. OF STATE,

L. G. GALLOWAY, of Holmes.

FOR TREASURER,

WM. HARDEMAN, of Madison.

FOR AUDITOR,

A. R. JOHNSON, of Hinds.

William G. Kendall has come out with a "Herald extra," in what he calls a "Vindication" of himself. A worm will squirm when you tread on him, especially with iron heels.

As to his thieving, he parades the depositions of A. L. Bingham, and A. C. Chisholm, which amount to nothing, but that they saw him with a roll of money. The public knew all that before, and yet suspected him. How happens that? Both witnesses state that he paid a bill at the tavern out of that roll. What right had he to use the "roll" of his client's money for that purpose? But Mr. Bingham says Kendall subsequently ascertained the sum of money lost to be "a larger sum" than he at first thought. No doubt of it. Possibly the idea of stealing it never occurred to him until after Chisholm had refused to take it to Vicksburg, and as the emergency was sudden, he did not think but the course he should pursue, to good advantage. He probably forgot just then how large a sum he must say was stolen. Does any one on this earth believe that a lawyer who "wasn't much of a lawyer no how," and was doing a limited practice, could start to Vicksburg for the purpose of depositing about 10,000 dollars of his client's money, and not know whether he had \$10,000 with him or only \$6000? Does any one under Heaven believe that a man who put out a hand-bill at such a time offering a reward of \$500 for the recovery of the precise sum of \$6,165, could have lost \$10,000? Why did he not say \$6,000 in round numbers if his memory was so treacherous?

In addition to these two certificates, Kendall also gives the verdict of a jury against his clients, adding that his clients "are satisfied with his conduct and efforts to refund their money." This verdict is only in one of the cases—he chose to forget the other—and if his clients are so well satisfied, why did they sue him? Again, the fact that he owed \$10,000 to his clients, and accounted for the loss of the whole of it by saying \$6,165 had been stolen from him, was never brought in evidence before that jury. That might have altered their verdict, especially when coupled with the thousand and one other circumstances which were not brought before them. Wonder if the fact was before the jury that he received pay for one of these debts in negroes? Were the negroes stolen too, dear Col.? Try again sir.—Depend upon it you cannot laugh off a charge of this sort. You must produce other testimony before your "vindication" will be "complete and triumphant," as you call it.

He disposes of all the rest of our statements relative to him by catching at two straws. Who could blame a drowning man for that? He obtains first a document from the Messrs. Hinsons of Grenada, in which they state that they never had a difficulty with him. It turns out that our limited acquaintance with the Messrs. Hinsons occasioned us to mistake them for another gentleman. Could we not as much to our purpose have said Mr. Mills? The fact was the same, that he was violently abused, and took it meekly, whoever it was. The other straw caught at is this: He shows by certain certificates that Messrs. G. B. Ragsdale, W. E. Gray, W. P. Sherman, A. M. Hinson and S. Smith, did not hear us use to Kendall the phraseology detailed in our paper. Could a man be expected to detail the precise words used by him in the heat of an excitement of that sort? Perhaps we may have mingled much of what we said at every corner of the streets for the whole three or four hours we were there with what we said when he was present. We en-

deavored to sum up in a few words what we said of him and to him on that occasion, and we have done it as well as we could recollect it. Did he not know we were abusing him on the streets, and the character of that abuse before he came by in his buggy. Will either of those gentlemen certify that we did not use many epithets towards him, telling him he was a thief, coward, &c., and we could prove it? We think not. But dear Col. if you did not hear us, it isn't too late now. You can give us a call. Better late than never. It won't cost you more trouble than we have already taken, to travel fifty miles or so. If you measure abuse by the quantity, surely we gave you enough when we last saw you; and if by the kind, please to take the will for the deed. We have exhausted all we have to throw away for chaff. We think you deserve the whipping-post instead of a seat in Congress, and if you will come up here we will endeavor to furnish you with one. As to relying upon your "conscious rectitude," that is all stuff. There are too many dark and suspicious looking points about your character to permit of your putting on any dignity airs, now they are exposed to the public gaze. You must either fight out or lie out at more length—more in detail. The straws you have caught at won't do. Such little quibbles, like a bad brand, only prevent whatever of the genuine wheat there is in your Congressional cranium from being received by the public.

Reader, we have thus rejoined to the whole "vindication" of this fellow, against all the charges we have brought against him. Will you trust him to represent you in Congress until he clears up a few more of these dark trifles? Against such an object, we can deal in nothing else than personal remarks. It would savor of the ridiculous to be led into an argument about "principles" when discussing the question whether such a candidate should be supported. But satisfied that he is morally and politically dead, we shall probably let him rest for the future. We could not in conscience permit a second Graves to foist himself on the people when we knew him, or we should willingly have avoided these attacks. Kendall's "vindication" now leaves him about where R. S. Graves' vindication left him—where even partisans themselves would scorn to open their mouths in his favor.

Consistency.

It is certainly somewhat instructive if not amusing to see the veering of the locofocos on the bond question. No longer than two years ago, the locofoco presses and stump speakers avowed the bond question to be the essential issue. They now declare through the address of their "Central State Committee" that the bond question is not the real issue. Two years ago the whig party contended that the bond question was an issue, which the Judiciary, not the people, should decide. Now the whig party contend that the bond question is the real issue before the people. Two years ago, the locos thought they could carry the State with the anti-bond doctrine, and they did so. Will any sensible man say that was not the reason why they then urged the bond question? No one. But why do they not urge it now? Because they think it it will defeat them. Admit that the whigs, as a party, act from the same motives, and what does it argue? Why, that they are confident this very bond question, which two years ago defeated them, will now carry the State in their favor. But whatever party motives may exist, the whigs are acting with perfect honor and consistency in forcing this issue at this time, although they opposed it two years ago. Why? Because the question has apparently, if not really, been decided for the anti-bonders by the people, and the State is thus injured in the opinions of all mankind abroad. They are right now in attempting to throw off the odium of that decision by a fresh appeal to the ballot box, in which the people may reinstate themselves. It is just as true now as it ever was that the question is not a proper one for the people; and so the whig party still contend. But, as the people have once decided it, it cannot go even unembarrassed before the Judiciary until the people reverse a decision, which, even if correct, they never should have made. Ought we to sit as judges in our own case, and that too about dollars and cents? If the good name of our State is injured in the eyes of the world, ought we not to use every energy to remove the cause?

The difference between the Whig and loco-foco parties as to this matter of inconsistency, which is now charged upon the whigs, is just this. That the loco-foco party forced this issue when they ought not, and now oppose it when they ought to go in favor of its decision;

while the whig party opposed the issue when it was open alone to the Judiciary, and now go for it when it has been thrust upon and decided by the people, in order that the people may say to the world that they will endeavor to pay what they have the misfortune justly to owe, and are supposed to have said they would never pay. This involves an issue of honor and State faith which sinks all other questions into insignificance and, and makes it apparent that those who oppose its decision are merely quibbling for party purposes. The remark of Dr. Johnson may be modified to suit the case—the honor of the State as of the people sink into questions of party when loco partisans discuss them. He who is one lift above these mere partisans will scorn all other issues until this is decided—consistency or no consistency.

We have received the first number of a new paper, published at Holmesville, Mi., by Messrs. W. & H. S. Bonney, & Co., H. S. Bonney, editor, entitled "The Planter's Free Press." It is gotten up in good style, and contains quite a variety of miscellany and choice matter. It is neutral in politics.

That "brevity is the soul of wit," is amply illustrated by a short prayer, or a short sermon. The moment the hearer becomes wearied, words are wasted.

Politeness

Requires a man to sit patiently in church. It is even regarded as an essential characteristic of good breeding. But there is another kind of politeness and good breeding which is little thought of now-a-days; and that is reasonable condensation of thought and brevity of expression in the speaker. Where this obtains, you rarely see much disorder in the church-going community. And in truth, it is no slight apology for what might otherwise pass for ill-breeding; that the speaker is dull, prosy and senseless, as is often the case. Can you expect a man to thresh chaff two hours at a time, without even the hope of getting a grain of wheat, all for the sake of showing off his politeness? Verily a man must think his task a hard one who is confined to a hard bench for a hard length of time, and is hardly able to get for his pains a single idea worth carrying home with him. Let the preacher set the example of politeness, and we warrant all will go straight enough. Let him never speak unless he has something to say; and stop when he gets done. In that case the politeness which induced it will be reciprocated by his audiences so that he will never have cause to complain.

Tyler Cripple.

A case is said to have occurred at Grenada lately of a most serious character. A candidate for Congress was taken down with it so severely that there is little hope of his recovery, although the celebrated Dr. Vindication has been called in. If the patient dies, this will be the first case the Doctor has failed of relieving for a series of years.

We are informed by several gentlemen who heard Gen. Brown at Ponola, that he produced a great sensation among the bondmen there, and many of their own party acknowledged his great superiority over his opponents.—*Oxford Observer.*

What that "great sensation," was we would like to be informed. If it was that he excited the risible faculties of the "Bondmen" and contempt for the weakness of his arguments, then indeed the sensation was great. But if it is meant that his argument was superior to that of Mr. Clayton, or that he made any converts to the anti-bond cause, we must confess that, living here in the town, we have no knowledge of it.

Judge Caruthers has declined running for Congress. In his letter of declination he expresses the conviction that the State is legally entitled to be represented.

We this week withdrew our Congressional Ticket, only because the gentlemen nominated, have, with the exception of Mr. Armat, declined serving. We hope to fill up the ticket again speedily, and have it at the head of our columns. We can elect our candidates easily, if the canvass is commenced soon.

For the Frontier.

We understand, says a St. Louis paper, that Capt. Steen, of the U. States Dragoons, is ordered to join Capt. Cook, for the purpose of escorting the Santa Fe Traders. If necessary, they will accompany them as far as their destination.

The papers on the frontier express some apprehension of the Indians in that section, and urge the necessity of an increased force to protect the inhabitants. The Liberty Banner says: that the Osages are becoming troublesome to the whites, and that hostile demonstrations have of late been made by the "red

men," generally, on the frontier. The late accession to the Indian force in their neighborhood, together with these demonstrations of hostilities from Indians, and depredations by marauding parties, would argue a necessity for a stronger force than has formerly been located in that region.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register:

Sir:—I beg leave through your paper to return my most sincere thanks to "Many Voters," who have expressed in your last number, their desire that I should become a candidate for the State Senate. The communication of "Many Voters" was doubtless based upon the withdrawal of Col. Hill from the canvass; and was probably forwarded to the press before it was known that Major Alford of Tallahatchie had declared himself a candidate. Under circumstances which now exist, there being already a whig and a democratic candidate for the Senate, I should manifestly injure the very cause which my political friends are desirous to advance by suffering my name to be used as a candidate; otherwise I would have been at their service.

As I am not a candidate, and as the subjects upon which my friends have specially desired my views have been elaborately and ably discussed by others, I hope they will excuse my declining any attempt to discuss them, as I have neither time nor opportunity to do them justice. Upon the subject of the State Bonds, I entertain not the least doubt that the State is legally and in honor bound to pay them; and that it is our best policy so to do. I also believe that Congress has the right, expressly and plainly conferred by the Constitution, to prescribe that members to Congress shall be elected by districts; that the district system is the best; that the act requiring members of Congress to be elected by districts was wise and politic as from acting uniformly and fairness; and that it is clearly the duty of the States to act in conformity with a law of Congress which it has a constitutional power to enact, and which it is not even pretended bears injuriously upon any portion of the Union.

S. M. HANKINS.

Communicated.

MR. EDITOR:—The payment of the State Bonds is a subject becoming daily of greater and more vital importance. I confess myself to have never understood the question until I heard it explained by Judge Clayton. He says, the first law passed by the Legislature had two distinct objects in view—first, to pledge the faith of the State for a loan of money—secondly, to incorporate a Bank. Now, every one acquainted in the least degree with the acts of legislative bodies, are perfectly satisfied that this is a very common and usual practice. Sometimes acts are passed relating to entirely different subjects altogether—one part of the law having relation to one subject, and the next part to an entirely different subject. Sometimes we have seen a law for the incorporation of a church—has been accompanied by the mode and manner of punishing the supervisors of Roads for neglect of their duty. Well, the first part of the law relating to the pledge of the State for a loan, the Constitution provides that in such case the assent or consent of two different legislatures shall be required. After the passage of the first law, as I understand, nothing further was done until a second legislature was chosen; and this second legislature passed a law called a supplement, and they also agreed to pledge the faith of the State for a loan, and made some alterations or amendments in the incorporation of the Bank? Could there be any unconstitutionality in this procedure. The constitution had no relation to this subject, except as to the pledge of the faith of the State to obtain a loan. It had nothing to do in relation to the incorporation of the Bank, or the amendments of that incorporation—but it seems that this supplement made some alterations in the charter of incorporation, allowing the State to become a stockholder, and also requiring bond and security from the other stockholders for the stock subscribed by them. Supposing these facts to be true, where, I ask, is the unconstitutionality complained of? Why, says Gen. Brown, in giving the money to the stockholders without bond and security. Must not the money be first borrowed, before any thing was to be done? Would any stockholder give bond and security before it was ascertained that the money could be obtained? Would it not have been a preposterous absurdity to require bond and security before the money was obtained by the pledge of the faith of the State? The plan devised by the Legislature, was, as I understand, that the bonds should be signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary, and

then sold by commissioners appointed for the purpose. All these things it is said were done, and yet not a word was heard publicly, of any unconstitutionality whatever. But Gen. Brown says he opposed the passage of this law—spoke against it in the Legislature, and entered his protest against it. In saying this does he not make a direct charge against all the other members of that body, either of gross ignorance or wilful neglect, or base and wicked corruption? Let any one examine this subject impartially and see whether one or the other of the above charges are not directly made; and will the other members of that body suffer this to be done with impunity. The proof must be on those who make the charge. We will pursue this subject hereafter.

AMICUS.

Letter from Mr. Clay.

The following is Mr. Clay's reply to a letter addressed him by the Chambersburg Clay Club:—

ASHLAND, 26th July, 1843.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication, which in behalf of the Clay Club of Chambersburg, you addressed to me, informing me of the organization of that association, and of its determination to co-operate with similar institutions, and our Whig fellow-citizens generally, in disseminating and establishing sound principles of Government in the United States. You are also pleased gentlemen, at the instance of the Club, to request my acquiescence in the various nominations which have been made of me for the office of Chief Magistrate of the United States:—

I hope the success of the exertions of the Club, in the propagation and establishment of correct principles may be commensurate with its laudable and patriotic aims. And I tender it my cordial thanks and grateful acknowledgements for the friendly sentiments and wishes it entertains towards myself. I am infinitely obliged to my fellow-citizens for the numerous testimonies of their confidence and attachment in manifesting their desire that I should fill the highest office in their gift; and whatever may be the final result, my heart will ever be animated by feelings of the liveliest gratitude. The time has not yet arrived, I think, when I ought to decide whether I shall give my consent or not to the use of my name, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States. When it does, I shall give to all the considerations which should influence my judgment, full weight; among them this friendly wish of the Clay Club of Chambersburg.

I concur with you, gentlemen, generally, in the retrospect which you have presented of the administration of public affairs, during late years, and in the measures of policy which ought to guide it. If we are not utterly deceived in the theory of free Government, the United States ought all along to have been and should now be, the happiest and most prosperous people upon the earth; but our condition has been, and continues to be, far otherwise. It is impossible to contemplate the Administration of the government, during nearly the last fifteen years, without feelings of the deepest regret and bitterest mortification. That long period has been marked by relentless proscription, similar in spirit, if not attended with the same effusion of blood, as that which is recorded in Roman history to have been perpetrated by Marius and Sylla; by reckless experiments; and the overthrow of valuable institutions; by the destruction of the best currency in the world, and consequent derangement in all the business of society; by extensive and scandalous speculation on the part of public functionaries; by extravagant and profligate expenditure of the public money; by attempts to subvert the long cherished policy of the country, under which it had eminently flourished and prospered; by relaxation in the respect and authority due to the law and constitution; by wide spread and alarming demoralization; by a fearful growth and corrupt use of the power of the Executive branch of the Government; and finally, by a degree of perfidy in the head of that branch, of which no equal example can be found in this or any other country, in this or any other age. At the commencement of the administration of the present acting Chief Magistrate, the leaders of our political opponents, with a few honorable exceptions, assiduously courted and caressed him; flattering and praising him for a violation of the just expectations of a confiding people. They marched up, in solemn column, arm in arm, along Pennsylvania Avenue to the Presidential Mansion to thank and congratulate him, for exercising a Royal prerogative, to defeat the wishes and hopes of the people. Men, under the absurd name of Democrats, loudly exulted in the failure of a measure demanded by the urgent

wants and voice, and essential to the promotion of the interests of the people; exulted in the perverse and corrupt will of one man, overruling the will of a large majority of the nation! In the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, retributive justice is sure to come sooner or later. The acting President, so much wooed by political leaders, in the beginning of his administration, now as its end approaches, in his turn, and very much to their annoyance, exercises all his blandishes upon their party. Nor is their danger or regret diminished by the fact, that whilst their instruments of seduction were honeyed words, his are the lucrative offices of Government.

The great political event of 1840, had an object far more elevated and important than that of a mere change in the high functionaries of the Nation. It was to bring about a radical improvement in public policy. And what, after that event, was the manly, liberal, and patriotic course which the defeated party should have pursued? It was cheerfully to have acquiesced in the will of the People, proclaimed by an unexampled and overwhelming majority. They should have said: "The people disapprove of our system. They require a sound currency of uniform value. They are opposed to the Sub-Treasury. They demand a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among all the States. They insist upon an honest and economical administration of their public affairs. They are opposed to the encroachments of the Executive department, and require salutary restraints upon its power. We shall continue, by free discussion and fair arguments to recommend our measures, and to expose those of our political opponents; but they are entitled to a fair trial of their system of policy, and we will make no factious opposition, nor throw any unreasonable obstacles in their way. Above all, we scorn to employ any art to seduce, from the path of his duty, the man, who has reached his elevated station in spite of our strenuous exertions against him, by the confidence which they generously reposed in his honor and fidelity." How far the leaders of the other party have conformed to this upright and straight forward course, past and daily events sufficiently testify. They prove that the acting President, and the party, which has assumed the name Democratic, without the least color of title to it, are now completely identified, closely united, one and indivisible. If, in the sequel, they should find him an inconvenient associate, they have no body but themselves to reproach.

The last war with Great Britain taught the patriotic lesson, that, during a contest with a foreign power, it is the duty of all parties cordially to unite and to give our arms the greatest possible effect and vigor; and that any party, which violates that principle, is sure to lose the public confidence. Our experience, in a season of peace, will, I trust, inculcate another important lesson, that treachery and perfidy are alike detestable, at all times, and will demonstrate, still more clearly, that invaluable but too often neglected truth, in public affairs, that honesty is the best policy.

It is painful even to gaze on the picture of the Administration of the General Government which I have faithfully sketched. It would have been happy for the people of the United States, if it were a mere fancy piece to survey. But their long, general and intense embarrassments have unfortunately too severely assured them of its reality. It would have been a much more agreeable task to me to portray the purity, disinterestedness, honor, probity and fidelity of all in the charge of our public concerns; the wisdom of their measures and the consequent general prosperity of the country. But we now know the nature, extent and causes of the public disorders, and what is no less important, their remedy. That remedy is in the hands of the People. Under other forms of government, where public spirit is entirely crushed by arbitrary power, the people would have long since sought redress by violent and convulsive means. It is our peculiar good fortune to have in the ballot-box a remedy, which supercedes the necessity of resorting to them, and which is quite as efficacious, and more certain, as well as more peaceful than the use of the bayonet. And it affords me inexpressible pleasure to say to you that it is my firm belief, from all the signs of the times, from all the causes now in operation, and from all the information I derive from every quarter of the Union, that a great and glorious deliverance awaits us; and that the people will in 1844, nobly vindicate their rights, and manifest anew their capacity for self-government, by a triumph more brilliant, more decisive, and I hope, more auspicious than that of 1840. That accomplished,